**Question 1**

**6.66 / 6.66 pts**

Which of the following regarding database security is true?

Internal credentials (usernames and passwords) sufficiently secure DBMSs.

Web servers querying a database do not present security concerns to that database.

Few DBMSs provide any internal security mechanisms.

For most Web server applications, an overriding concern is security.

For most Web server applications, security is an overriding concern. To address this, the Web server is isolated from the internal LAN and a special firewall is placed between the Web server and the database server. Refer to Chapter 1 of Harrington (2016) for more information. Refer to Chapter 1 of Harrington (2016) for more information.

**Question 2**

**3.34 / 6.67 pts**

Which of the following represent advantages to cloud storage or data? Select all that apply.

The owner does not need to maintain database hardware or a DBMS.

Cloud storage can save money.

Cloud storage can improve security.

Cloud storage offers more company control of access.

**Question 3**

**6.67 / 6.67 pts**

Which of the following best describes the ADKAR model?

A model for managing change that comes from the introduction of new systems.

The classic method for developing an information system.

A model for conducting a needs assessment.

A model for assessing system feasibility.

ADKAR is a theoretical model for managing change that is based on “Awareness”, “Desire”, “Knowledge”, “Ability”, and “Reinforcement”. Refer to Chapter 2 of Harrington (2016) for more information.

**Question 4**

**6.67 / 6.67 pts**

Which of the following is the first step in the structured design life cycle?

Assess needs

Analyze feasibility

Design

Generate alternatives

ADKAR is a theoretical model for managing change that is based on “Awareness,” “Desire,” “Knowledge,” “Ability,” and “Reinforcement.” Refer to Chapter 2 of Harrington (2016) for more information.

**Question 5**

**6.67 / 6.67 pts**

Which of the following regarding the design phase of the structured design life cycle is true?

Once the database has been designed, decisions about which specific data will be in the database can be made.

The first job in the design phase is to document exactly what data should be in the database and the details of the application programs.

Once a prototype has been designed, decisions about which specific data will be in the database can be made.

The first job in the design phase is to conduct a cost-benefit analysis to determine feasibility.

The first job in the design phase of the structured design life cycle is to document exactly what data should be in the database. Once the data specifications are in place, actual database design can begin. Refer to Chapter 2 of Harrington (2016) for more information.

**Question 6**

**6.67 / 6.67 pts**

What is the systems analysis and design approach that calls for gradual system refinement until reaching the desired end point?

Cost-benefit analysis

The structured design life cycle

Prototyping

Spiral methodology

The spiral methodology of a systems analysis and design employs prototyping and a gradual refinement of systems, bringing it closer to the desired end point each cycle. Refer to Chapter 2 of Harrington (2016) for more information.

**Question 7**

**6.67 / 6.67 pts**

Which of the following refers to any place where data is stored regardless of organization?

Data store

Relational database

Database

Data dictionary

Data store is a generic term commonly used to refer to any place where data is stored, regardless of how that data is organized. Refer to Chapter 1 of Harrington (2016) for more information.

**Question 8**

**6.67 / 6.67 pts**

Which of the following represent data processing systems that specifically handle day-to-day operations of an organization?

Analytical processing systems

Transaction processing systems

Relational database systems

Service-oriented architecture (SOA) systems

Transaction processing systems, including those that support online transaction processing (OLTP), handle the day-to-day operations of an organization. These operations may include sales, accounting, manufacturing, and/or human resources. Refer to Chapter 1 of Harrington (2016) for more information.

**Question 9**

**6.67 / 6.67 pts**

Which of the following data processing systems are used in support of the analysis of organizational performance?

Analytical processing systems

Transaction processing systems

Relational database systems

Service-oriented architecture (SOA) systems

Analytical processing systems, including those that support online analytical processing (OLAP), are used in support of the analysis of organizational performance, making high-level operational decisions, and strategic planning. Refer to Chapter 1 of Harrington (2016) for more information.

**Question 10**

**6.67 / 6.67 pts**

Who should own the data within an organization?

Individuals or departments to whom access is granted

The IT or other team which ultimately grants access

The organization

The data store

Data belongs to the organization, and therefore must be shared as needed throughout without unnecessary roadblocks to access. Refer to Chapter 1 of Harrington (2016) for more information.

**Question 11**

**6.67 / 6.67 pts**

Which of the following regarding data ownership is true?

The question of how many databases to utilize within an organization should be determined by individual teams with data needs.

A problem with isolated databases is that they may contain duplicated data.

Data stored in multiple databases is easier to access than centrally stored data.

An advantage of isolated databases is they can generate duplicate data for use as backups.

When data is viewed as something that is owned by departments, databases may become isolated. A problem with isolated databases is that they may contain duplicated data that is inconsistent, which can happen when different users or departments enter different versions of that same database value (such as different abbreviations or varying uses of middle initials for names). Refer to Chapter 1 of Harrington (2016) for more information.

**Question 12**

**6.67 / 6.67 pts**

Which of the following describes service-oriented architecture (SOA) environments? Select all that apply.

They view all information system components as services.

They share data easily.

They are based on information systems designed from the bottom up.

They work best for large organizations.

Service-oriented architecture (SOA) is an approach to organizing a company’s entire information systems function. In an SOA environment, all information systems components are viewed as services that are provided to the organization. The services are designed so that they interact smoothly, sharing data easily when needed. SOA can be expensive and challenging to introduce and hence works best for large organizations. Refer to Chapter 1 of Harrington (2016) for more information.

**Question 13**

**6.67 / 6.67 pts**

Which of the following characterize database management software (DBMS)? Select all that apply.

A DBMS provides a way to retrieve data.

A DBMS does not offer the means to create the structure of a database.

A DBMS provides a way to restrict access to data.

A DBMS operates without the use of command-line interfaces such as SQL.

There is a wide range of database management software (DBMS) products available. Despite the variety, they all share some basic functionality, including the means to enter data, retrieve data (using a form-based interface or a command line interface based on a language like SQL), create database structure, and restrict access to data. Refer to Chapter 1 of Harrington (2016) for more information.

**Question 14**

**6.67 / 6.67 pts**

Which term is used to denote a database architecture characterized by shared processing chores between a server and personal computers?

Centralized architecture

Client/server architecture

Distributed architecture

Client architecture

Client/server architecture shares the data processing chores between a server (such as a high-end workstation or a mainframe) and clients (typically PCs). Refer to Chapter 1 of Harrington (2016) for more information.

**Question 15**

**6.67 / 6.67 pts**

Organizations that place portions of their database at different locations employ a DISTRIBUTED\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ database architecture.

Organizations that place portions of their database at different locations employ a distributed database architecture, with each site running a DBMS against part of the entire data set. Refer to Chapter 1 of Harrington (2016) for more information.